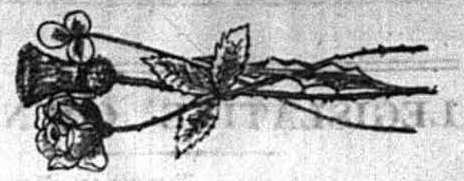


THE COLONIST.



Vol. II. Subscription Rates—\$3.00 per annum ST. JOHN'S, N. F., MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1887. Single Copies—One Cent. No. 92.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Steamer Sardinian.

Cleveland will not Accept Another Term.

ARREST OF A FRENCH COMMISSIONER

Montreal Floods Continue.

HALIFAX, N.S., April 23.

The steamer "Sardinian," with English mails arrived at Halifax yesterday.

President Cleveland decides not to accept another term.

Schneabels French Commissioner at Moselle, has been arrested by German police in German territory, any imprisoned at Metz charged with high treason. Great excitement prevails in Paris over the event.

The twenty-four o'clock system has been adopted by the Intercolonial railway.

Montreal flood continues. The damage to property is immense.

Special to the Colonist.

TILTON, April 23.

Spaniards Bay has this evening another name added to its already long list of sad accidents. Solomon Jewer, a young man, whilst coming across Conception Bay, in a boat inside of South Point, tumbled overboard, and was not afterwards seen by his two cousins who were with him.

CAPE RAY, this evening.

Wind S.E., light, raining, fishery poor. Anticosti and north shore of St. Lawrence, reports no ice. Magdalen Islands, Bird Rocks, Meat Cove and Canso, report heavy open ice everywhere.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—bacon, &c. J. M. Lynch
Post-office notice. see advertisement
Variety Minstrels. see advertisement
Academia Institute. special meeting
Jubilee opening ladies' emporium. Miss Carberry
Seeds, seeds. Thos. McMurdo & Co
A concert. Athenæum hall
City Club, Ltd. Edward Shea
Insolvency notice. see advertisement
B. I. S.—funeral notice. see advertisement
Specially selected butter. West & Rendell
Wanted—\$900. Morris & Morris
Wanted—can sealers. see advertisement
Wanted—a general servant. see advertisement
Wanted—a first-class cook. apply at this office
Stock improvement Asso. see advertisement
To let—grazing ground. apply to James Bryden
St. Michael's Orphanage Bazaar. see advertisement

AUCTION SALES.

To-morrow, (TUESDAY,) at 11 o'clock.

By J. M. LYNCH,

At his Room, Beck's Cove,

10 PCS Bacon, 10 Boneless Hams,

10 tubs choice Oreo—10lbs each, 20

bxs smoked Herring, 1 tub Sausage, 2 bxs Herring

10 prs mens' Boots, 5 prs womens' Boots, 6 pcs

Tweed, 5 prs Pants, 3 Coats, 2 doo mens' Hats, 1

doz boys' Hats & Caps, 3 doz childrens Socks, 3

doz childrens Robes, 3 doz Blacking, 2 doz Black-

lead, 2 doz Scrub-brushes, 2 doz tins Sardines, 2

doz Butter-tubs, 1 large Meat-pan, 1 Cheese-cover,

a lot second-hand Furniture, 2 doz Hatchets, 2 doz

Pork-knives, 2 doz Knives & Forks, 3 Timepieces

and 2 clocks, 1 doz wood Water-buckets, 3 Cheese

4 pcs Cheese 3 rls slightly damaged Flour, 1 ker-

osene oil-tube, 1 new Cheffonier, 1 new Chest

drawers, 1 doz oak Chairs, 6 cane-seat Chairs,

3 wood Bedsteads, 1 Step-ladder, 1 Scales and a

lot Sundries. ap5

Sale of New Household Furniture.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

On Tuesday, 3rd May, at Eleven o'clock, at

the Residence of

Mr. Conrad,

No. 78 BARNES' ROAD.

ALL HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

consisting of:—1 handsome walnut draw-

ing-room suite, 1 Centre Table, Brussels carpet

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Post Office Notice.

On and after the 2nd day of May,

Mails for Ferryland District

Will be despatched on Mondays and

Thursdays, closing at 8 a.m.

Pillar boxes will be cleared every morning

at 8 o'clock, commencing on Monday, 2nd May.

General Post Office,
St. John's, 25th April, 1887

Great Success! Great Success!

Variety - Minstrels!

FOR BENEFIT OF POOR.

TWENTY AND TEN CENTS.

St. PATRICK'S HALL

The Variety Minstrel Troupe will appear again

On Wednesday, April 27th.

NEW SONGS.

NEW JOKES.

NEW STORIES.

CLOG DANCE & CORONET SOLO

Admission 20 and 10 cents. Doors open at

7.15. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock, sharp.

ap25,3i,fp

A Special Meeting

OF THE—

ACADEMIA INSTITUTE,

will be held in the Rooms on WEDNES-

DAY, 27th inst., at 9 o'clock, p.m., a

large attendance particularly requested.

(By order), T. F. LAMB,

Secretary.

Canada Butter

ON SALE BY

WEST & RENEELL,

Receive 1, per sch S. A. Townsend, via Boston,

300 packages Dairy Butter

150 packages Township Butter

50 packages Brockville Butter

(Specially Selected.)

ap25,3i,fp

Supreme Court-In Insolvency

In the matter of the petition of THOMAS GRIFFIN,

of Placentia, praying to be declared insolvent.

UPON reading the Petition (with Ad-

mitt and Schedule annexed) of the said

Thomas Griffin, and upon hearing Mr. EMERSON

of Counsel for him, I do order that the said Tho-

Griffin and his creditors do appear before me, in

Chambers, in the Court House, in St. John's, on

WEDNESDAY the fourth day of May next, at noon,

to be examined and heard touching the alleged

insolvency, and to be further dealt with accord-

ing to law; and I do further order that James

Tobin, of St. John's, merchant, be, and he is

hereby appointed, trustee of the said Thomas Griffin,

in whom the same shall vest according to law.

St. John's, 22nd April, 1887.

J. I. LITTLE, A.J.

Upon motion of Mr. Emerson

for Petitioner.

ap25,3i,fp

Wanted - - \$800.00!

[FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.]

Security—Two New Houses just finished.

Situate in a central part of the city, with Man-

sard roofs, marble mantels and other modern im-

provements. The houses are built on lease of 999

years, and insured at present for \$2,400.00.

Interest 7 per cent. per annum. For further

particulars apply to

MORRIS & MORRIS,

Solicitors, Duckworth-street.

CITY CLUB, LIMITED.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING WILL

be held at the Club Rooms, Duckworth-str. et

ON

Wednesday Evg., 27th inst. at 8 o'clock

EDWARD SHEA,

Secretary.

WANTED.

Two Experienced Can Sealers

For Lobster Factory.

J. J. & L. FURLONG.

New Advertisements.

Jubilee Opening of the Ladies' Emporium!

MISS CARBERY

Begs to announce to the Ladies of St. John's, and the public generally, that

her Show-room (in the New Atlantic Hotel Building), will be open on

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY at 2 p.m.

It is replete with some of the Latest London and Paris Novelties, personally selected. Miss C.

respectfully solicited a fair share of patronage. april25,1i

SEEDS! - 1887. - SEEDS!

For the Farm, Garden and House: Fresh and Reliable.

FLOWER SEEDS—Annuals, Biennials, Perennials, Climbers, Everlastings, &c.

Bulbs—Dahlia, Gladioli, Anemone and Ranunculi.

TIMOTHY HAY SEED—Red, White and Alsike Clovers.

CERES SUPERPHOSPHATES—in barrels and half-barrels (a valuable concentrated

manure for forcing to rapid growth, and unsurpassed as a top-dressing for grass.

N.B.—We take this opportunity of stating, that while we exercise the greatest care to procure

reliable Seeds, we will not warrant the same, or hold ourselves in any way responsible for loss, dam-

age, disappointment or failure, from any cause whatever.

Catalogues on application. THOS. MCMURDO & CO.

april25,3i,fp,eod

A CONCERT!

[Under the distinguished patronage of his Ex. Sir William and Lady DesVoeux.]

Will (D.V.) be given in the—

Athenæum Hall, Thursday Evg., May 5th.

IN AID OF THE CATHEDRAL COMPLETION FUND.

Particulars will be published in a few days. april25,3i,fp,m,w&s

To the Front of all Competition.

WE PLACE OUR NEW SPRING STOCK—COMPLETE IN ASSORTMENT!

Splendid in Quality! Overflowing with Great Bargains! The Brightest!

The Choicest! The Largest! The Best!

—AND THE—

CHEAPEST SPRING STOCK IN TOWN!

We offer the best opportunity of the Season! Great

Saving in our Prices! True Merit in our Goods! It

will pay you to come; every customer gets a Bargain!

Our Assortment this Season is Immense!

and the variety of patterns, &c., is as great as the "Forest of some Pathless Mountain."

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Store Goods.

Sign of the Railway; 3 Arcade Buildings, and 9; Queen Street.

ap23,1w,fp

J. J. & L. FURLONG.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF LADY DESVOEUX.

MISS FISHER'S BENEFIT.

Opera -- Sorcerer

Star of the Sea Hall, Tuesday, 26th inst.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Opera to commence at 8.15. Admission 40 and 20 cents. Tickets

to be had at all the Bookstores and from the members of the Company. ap24,3i,fp

London House - Mrs. Cairns.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

MRS. CAIRNS HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN INFORMING THE LADIES

that her SHOW ROOMS will be open on Thursday next, 28th inst., for the Exhibition

OF THE—

Latest Spring & Summer Novelties.

Goods were never Cheaper, nor Styles and Colors more becoming.

Remember Thursday Next--London House.

april23,s,m&w,fp

Miss MERCER'S

Show Room will open on Monday Morning,

—DISPLAYING THE USUAL—

Choice Selection London Millinery & other Goods.

april25,3i,eod

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

For Grazing Purposes.

One Large Field, and adjoining Woodland,

about 30 acres, near the Rope Walk.

—AND FOR SALE—

A FEW TONS HAY.

Apply to

JAMES BRYDEN.

ap25,tf

WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS COOK

and Table Maid.

Good recommendations indispensable. Ap-

ply at this office. ap25

SERVANT WANTED.

A GOOD GIRL to do General House-

work. Liberal wages given to a person

with good references. ap25

NFLD. STOCK IMPROVEMENT ASSO.

Members of the above Society are re-

quired to meet THIS EVENING at the

Atlantic Hotel, 9 p.m. ap25

Magnificent Display of Spring Goods at

M. MONROE'S.

We are showing one of the finest selection of Dress Goods in the city, and for

value cannot be beat. See Windows, and come in and compare.

Latest Novelties in Ladies' and Girls' Straw Tape and Fancy Hats, Negrettes,

Flowers, Wings, Silks and Satins, Mantles, Jersey Jackets and Beaded Capes—in all newest style.

Charming Shapes in Gents' and Boys' Felt Hats, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Umbrellas,

Stirrup Collars, and a special line of Gents' Waterproof Collars and Cuffs—in all the newest

styles, at half-price.

Another shipment of Flannellette—3000 yards—cheaper than ever.

Our Stock is the Largest, Cheapest and Best selected we have ever offered.

ap23,fp

The Newest!!

STYLES IN

FELT HATS,

[Black and Coloured.]

At GIBB & CALVERT'S,

ap23,3i,fp

160 WATER STREET.

JUST RECEIVED.

per steamers Austrian and Portia.

GENUINE LONDON WHITE LEAD,

The best in the market.

COLOURED PAINTS,

COPPER PAINT, LINSEED OIL.

TURPENTINE,

(in casks and in 5-gallon cans.)

Paint, Varnish, Whitewash and Other

BRUSHES,

(English and American.)

Asphalt Roofing & Coating,

Roofing Felt, Pitch, Tar, &c.

For sale at Current Prices by

W. & G. RENDELL.

ap23,1w,fp,eod

JUST RECEIVED.

BY JOHN STEER,

125 barrels

Choice Patent Family Flour,

A few half-brls Choice Beef—for family use.

A few tubs NEW Butter—excellent quality

A choice selection New Fresh Groceries

A few barrels of excellent Herring.

ap18,t,h,s JOHN STEER

P. R. Barnes

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, March 10.

The house met at half-past 4 o'clock.

SEAL-FISHERY BILL.

On motion of hon. Mr. Monroe, the house went into committee upon this bill. Hon. J. Syme in the chair.

Hon. M. MONROE said, after the committee rose yesterday, he had prepared a clause to meet the views of some of the sealing masters and in substitution for the clause in the bill as he had submitted it, remain as they were, and as amended yesterday upon suggestion of hon. Mr. Harvey. The bill, then, if passed into law, would give no right of

PROPERTY IN SEALS.

except in actual possession of those who killed and scalped them. This proviso would do away with the necessity of flags, to mark seals killed and piled upon the ice; because seals so killed and panned, if not in actual possession, would become the property of the first person coming along and taking them into possession. If men are personally in charge of the seals killed by them, there would be no need of marking them by means of flags. He considered it would be a humane condition to provide that a reasonable time should be allowed from the time of killing and panning, before ownership should cease; because, otherwise, masters might compel their crews to keep guard upon the seals, no matter how tempestuous the weather was, and thus, perhaps, entail hardship upon the men, or perhaps loss of life. In stormy or foggy weather, men might be obliged to return to their ships and abandon them temporarily; and, in the meantime, others coming along might take full possession. He found it difficult to determine what should be considered a reasonable time, and if a time be specified it would be as hard a point to prove satisfactorily, in case of litigation, as anything else in connection with this fishery. One of the principal objects of this measure is to keep free of litigation and its attendant unpleasantness; and he, therefore, upon mature consideration, decided to let the condition be that there shall be no right of property in seals except when killed, scalped, panned, and in actual possession. He, therefore, proposed a clause to meet that view.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY thought the amendment would render the bill more strictly in accord with the principle of the preceding clause; and it will, therefore, be more likely to affect one of the avowed objects of the measure.

THE PREVENTION OF LITIGATION.

The extract from a charge of the late Chief Justice Hoyle, referred to in the second reading of the bill by its hon. mover, shows that according to the common law, the property acquired by the killing and panning of seals was absolute, whether they continued in actual possession of those who killed them or not, unless under exceptional circumstances which did not apply in the case he was adjudicating upon. We are now proposing to deal with the common law, and to confer powers different from those vested in the subject by that law. The necessity for this legislation has been clearly explained by the hon. mover and other hon. gentlemen, and he (C. S.) thought there could not be any second opinion as to the advantages of the bill. Its provisions may, no doubt, lean a little hardly in some particular cases, but upon the principle of the duty of legislating for the benefit of the greatest number, exceptional cases should not be taken into account. It must be admitted that it proposes to remedy existing evils, the prevention of the destruction of a valuable industry and loss of time and money in

UNSATISFACTORY LITIGATION.

and the bitterness and antagonism engendered by it, and hence it deserves the consideration of those engaged in legislating for the common good. The principle of continuous ownership of property in seals killed, irrespective of the fact of their being in possession of those who killed them or not, being once given up, or taken away, as now proposed, one of the fruitful causes of dispute and litigation will be removed, and a more satisfactory condition of this voyage established. He approved of the positive character which it is proposed to invest the bill with, instead of the negative one which it originally exhibited. As regards providing a "reasonable" time for men compelled through stress of weather to return to their vessels after killing and panning seals, to be allowed to regain possession of their property, he thought the omission of such a class as that which was in the bill when first submitted, is a great improvement. If we enact a provision that there shall be no property in seals killed and panned, unless in actual possession of those killing and panning them, there is then no room left for an intermediate course, such as would be set up by allowing any time to elapse before the cessation of that right. Having established the first position, then when a crew killed and panned seals and

RETURNED TO THEIR SHIP.

the right of property, to carry out the primary principle of this bill, must thereupon cease. He held, however, that such conditions should not be applied to the proceedings of sailing vessels, in consideration of the many difficulties they have to contend with, and the overwhelming competition they suffer from by the powerful steamers. With the latter we cannot interfere. Capitalists have a right to invest their means in any industry if not injurious to the common-wealth; but it is with the power of the legislature to define what is a public injury and it may be its duty to prevent the effect of capital in a damaging direction by giving sufficient notice and time to those whose substance is involved, to change their investments, to realize their property, or afford remuneration for the consequence of innovations required to avert a public evil. The general feeling of the population appears to be that

THE EMPLOYMENT OF STEAM

has been detrimental to the seal-fishery, and the multifarious interests connected with it. From St. John's north this opinion prevails, and the legislature has a perfect right to act in accordance with the view, to pass measures to remove a public injury so long as it does not inter-

fere wrongfully with vested rights. Hon. members are all aware of the general feeling as regards the injury the seal-fishing industry has suffered by the employment of steam as compared with its benefit in former years when only sailing vessels were engaged. If, then, in the future, the government of the day should deem it advantageous to pass a law prohibiting the use of steamers in this business, he should not, so far as he was concerned, hesitate one moment upon the production of sufficient information and evidence, to say such a measure was justifiable in the interests of the population; although we cannot interfere with the movements of outsiders prosecuting this voyage on the high seas beyond the three mile limit. He thought that hon. members of the house, as well as members of the other chamber, having large vested interests in the sealing industry and a complete knowledge of its surroundings, are fully competent to offer upon, and deal with the provisions of this measure. Whether any legislation we may adopt will induce capitalists hereafter to resort to the employment of sailing vessels in the sealing voyage is a question not determinable at this day; but it should not injuriously affect capitalists with regard to the manner in which the voyage is prosecuted at the present time, a considerable amount of obloquy has, in some cases, been cast upon the owners of steamers and he thought, unjustly, in the absence of a law providing against

OVERCROWDING OF STEAMERS

and the difficulty, almost impossibility, of limiting their crews to a reasonable number of men. Owners and captains of steamers are pressed and importuned by applicants from double the number they require for their ships, and often from a desire to help those men they are induced to extend their limit. Where the case reversed, and owners and masters, in a desire to enhance the profits of the voyage by an extra supply of hands, and with that view, held out undue encouragement to the men to embark on the voyage, then they would be censurable for overcrowding which, under present circumstances, they can hardly avoid. He hoped this bill will succeed in being passed into law this session; and that by bringing the question of the evil of a continued employment of steamers in the voyage before the public, it may create an agitation upon it, and if it lead to a decision to change the mode of prosecuting the seal fishery, no doubt those who have invested their capital in the business would receive due time for the change, or remuneration for loss incurred thereby. The main question for us, as a legislature, to consider is, what is best for the general welfare of the country. He had much pleasure in supporting the bill.

Hon. JOHN SYME regretted he was not present at the commencement of the hon. gentleman's remarks; but from the tenor of them he would express his concurrence, to a great extent, in the opinions he has advanced. The object of this bill appears to be two-fold. One of its aims is to prevent litigation and all its disagreeable concomitants, not the least of which, as has been stated, is

FALSE SWEARING

in connection with sealing disputes. If the bill succeed in removing such unseemly exhibitions as have been frequently witnessed in our courts of justice in the trial of sealing cases, a great moral improvement will have been achieved. In speaking on the subject of this bill, he spoke as a party interested, in saying that it may interfere with vested rights, but as legislators having the welfare of the community in our trust and keeping we are bound to sink personal considerations and strive for the public good. Our view should be directed beyond the immediate present in dealing with a measure of this kind, which, in its effects, is not confined to to-day nor to-morrow, but destined for all time to benefit future generations. The other object of the measure is, by preventing destruction, to gradually restore the seal fishery to its pristine productiveness. He thought it would be more than that, that it would prevent its complete extermination, and in that view of the possibilities of the measure, he considered even steamers holders, and those interested in them, would be doing justice to themselves as well as those to come after them, by lending their aid to prevent such

A SUICIDAL PROCEDURE

as the annihilation of one of the principal industries of our country. Now, in saying this, he would give as his reason, that by protecting the old seals we are providing, in the future, for good trips of young seals for steamers engaging hereafter in the voyage, and, therefore, the result of the first trip will be of more profit to steamer owners than can possibly result from two trips under existing circumstances. He was glad to find that the hon. mover of the bill has withdrawn the bill continuing the right of property in seals once abandoned. That was a course which harmonized with the general scope of the bill, one of whose objects would be defeated if that provision were retained. Because if a crew killed and panned a lot of seals, and a gale of wind or fog compelled them to return to their vessel; if they were allowed to retain the right of property in those seals for forty-eight hours, other steamers might come along at the expiration of that time and take the seals; and the first crew would, judging by what we have seen in such cases, swear only twelve hours had elapsed. If crews

KILL AND PAN SEALS.

he thought it should be lawful, if they have abandoned them, for any others coming along to reduce them into possession as their property. No course will tend so much to diminish litigation in connection with this business. The hon. the Sheriff, in the course of his remarks upon the bill yesterday evening, had led him (Mr. S.) to believe that he was master of a sailing vessel at the seal fishery in days gone by; but he (Mr. S.) feared the hon. the Sheriff was only a "jinker," because he did not tell us of any great measure of success attending his enterprise. He did, however, assure us that the crews had better fare on board of those sailing vessels in the good old days than they get in steamers in these times. But he (Mr. S.) on the part of the trade, could not reply to that statement of the hon. the Sheriff, that were he (Mr. S.) a member of a sealing crew nowadays he would desire no better food than those

steamers are supplied with. They are furnished with abundant provisions of the best quality, of the kind most suitable for the business the men are engaged in; and the aspersions of the hon. Sheriff, to the contrary, are wholly unfounded. One good result of this bill will be, that hereafter our northern people, in building schooners in winter time for the prosecution of the fisheries, will be induced to build them full timbered, so as to fit them for contending with

NORTHERN ICE

in prosecuting the seal-fishery. Thus, a return may gradually be made to the old system so lauded by the hon. the Sheriff, when the colony shall possess a fleet of first-class schooners with first-class crews to bring home their oily fare. When that day shall arrive, a great good will have been accomplished. There is no doubt a strong and very general popular desire for a return to that system which caused more general circulation of business amongst the various classes of the operative population, and better times generally. He believed that such a condition of things would again manifest itself from the desired change. As regards the period for preventing departure on second trips, he thought the tenth of April would be a reasonable date and conserve the object in view. On the whole, he thought the bill a good measure, and he had much pleasure in supporting it.

A CARD.

Miss Lynch

(begs to announce that she is now ready to take orders in)

Dress and Mantle Making, No. 62 New Gower Street.

ap23,1w

For sale by the Subscriber. Pipes. Pipes.

Just received, per as "Austrian" from Glasgow,

T. D. PIPES,

Woodstock Pipes, Catamaran do

—AND—

ASSORTED FANCY PIPES.

JOHN J. O'REILLY,

ap9

290 Water St. 43 & 45 Kings' Road

M. & J. TOBIN,

New Teas-Season 1887

(Just landed ex steamer Nova)

(Scotian, their full stock of)

New Teas and Coffees.

—Also, the balance of—

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &c.

With a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, selling at lowest cash prices.

170 and 171 Duckworth-street (Beach.)

ap23

M. & J. TOBIN.

129, Water Street. - 129.

NEW GOODS!

WE ARE now offering a full Assortment of New Goods, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, amongst which will be found many JOB LOTS of Goods Below Regular Prices.

Special attention is called to the following

JOB LOTS:—

THE POLAR HOUSE SLIPPER,

at 1s. per pair.

LADIES' LINEN-FACED COLLARS,

3d per box—worth 9d.

BOYS' FELT HATS, 1s. 3d. each.

ap13

R. HARVEY.

Fashion--Magazines.

THE MAY NUMBERS OF

The Ladies' Journal and Bow-Bells.
Weldon's Journal of Costumes.
Weldon's Ladies' Journal.
Weldon's Illustrated Dress-maker.
Weldon's Practical Underlinen.
Weldon's Practical Clothing for Boys.
Myra's Ladies' Journal, and other Magazines for April.

NEW BOOKS:—

Orators and Oratory, by Matthews.
Nuttall's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary, 100,000 References.
Webster's Condensed Dictionary.
Sloan-Duployan Short-hand tutor, 7th edition.
Hazell's Annual Cyclopaedia for 1887.
Locksley Hall, or Sixty Years After, a poem by Alfred, Lord Tennyson.
Hand-books to Billiards, Chess, Cricket and other Games.
Books of Modern and Ornamental Alphabets.
Adventures of Gil Blas.
A Mortal Antipathy, by O. W. Holmes.
Latest English Newspapers.

ap21.

J. F. Chisholm.

JUST RECEIVED.

(per steamer Austrian from)

{Liverpool & Glasgow}

Part Spring Goods

—CONSISTING OF—

CHINA TEA SETS,

China Cups and Saucers, Plates, &c., &c.
Mustache Cups and Saucers.
Colored Dinner Sets.
White Granite Plates, Soup Plates,
Wash Basins, Glassware, &c.

Also, first stock, from former imports,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT TO SELECT FROM.

J. B. & C. AYRE,

302, Water Street.

ap18,8m

CARPETS! FLOOR CANVAS

Per s.s. Austrian,

Brussels, Tapestry and Kidminster Carpets.

Crumb Cloths, &c., Stair & Floor Canvas.

Linoleum, China, Matting, &c.

We put these Goods down free of any extracharge. It will pay to inspect our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Newfoundland Furniture and Moulding Co.

G. H. & C. E. ARCHIBALD.

ap16

SIGN OF THE

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG,

167, WATER STREET.

SIGN OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG



SIGN OF THE

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG,

167, WATER STREET.

New Tweeds, Cloths, &c.
JUST OPENED.

A MAGNIFICENT RANGE OF

New Suitings, Trouserings and Overcoatings,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

These Goods have been personally selected with the greatest care, and comprise some of the choicest designs to be had in the Scotch and English markets. All Goods made up on the premises, under the supervision of an experienced Cutter.

Style, Fit and Finish guaranteed.

Also, a splendid assortment of ROOM PAPERS and BORDERINGS—all new and pretty patterns—20,000 pieces to select from.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF, AND YOU WILL BE SURE TO BUY.

ap13

W. R. FIRTH.

JOHN SKINNER,

—DEALER IN—

Italian and American Marble & Soapstone.

Monuments, Head-stones,
Curbing, &c.,
EXECUTED IN ORIGINAL DESIGNS.
(English and American.)



Designs furnished to order.
NOTE.—Best Stock, Artistic & Substantial work guaranteed.
Sample sheet & estimates sent to any address on application.

Cement and Plaster Paris on Retail See our Show-Room.

TERRA NOVA MARBLE WORKS,

Opposite Star of the Sea Hall, Duckworth-street, St. John's, Nfld.

ap 23, w. te June

New Goods! New Goods!

A. P. JORDAN,

No. 178 & 180, Water Street,

Has just received, per "North American" from Boston, a fresh supply of

American Oil Clothes, Viz.:

{Shield Jackets and Apron-pants, Cape Ann Jackets and Apron-pants, Sheet-
—ing Jackets and Apron-pants, Black Shield Coats, &c., Soft Yellow Hats—}

Also, per stmr. "Portia" from New York,

60 Boxes SOAP of the following Brands:

Pale Olive, Myrtle and Royal Crown. And a large and well-assorted stock of PROVISIONS & GROCERIES, together with 100 boxes CIGARS of the best brands. All of the above stock Will be sold very cheap.

ap13

FIRST PRIZE AND GOLD MEDAL!

THE "GENUINE SINGER" has taken the first prize and gold medal at the International Health Exhibition, London, England, over all other sewing machines. We challenge any sewing machine before the public to equal the IMPROVED SINGER, our new high-arm sewing machine. It possesses the following advantages over all other sewing machines:

- 1st. Uses the shortest needle of any lock-stitch machine.
- 2nd. Carries a finer needle with given size thread.
- 3rd. Uses a greater number of sizes of thread with one size needle.
- 4th. Will close a seam tighter with thread linen than any other machine will with silk.
- 5th. The shuttle holds the most thread.
- 6th. Draws the needle thread both down and up, while the needle is out of the goods, therefore there is less friction on the needle and thread, consequently a tighter and more elastic seam.

Strength and durability unequalled.
Incomparable for ease of operation.
Not equalled for simplicity of construction.
Great rapidity, and almost noiseless.
Equipped with every valuable improvement.
Range of work far exceeding any other machine.



The Singer Manufacturing Company,

172 Water Street, St. John's. - 75 Water Street, Harbor Grace.

M. F. SMYTH, Agent.

feb19

Select Story.

PUT ASUNDER.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "UNDER A SHADOW."

CHAPTER XXXIII.—(Continued.)

ALMOST PENITENT.

"And you call the army a law-breaking power."

"Why not? It is really against law and order to kill people and plunder houses and towns, and I cannot see that merely being organized and doing it by system, and in uniforms, makes it any better. And don't you observe, Lord Castlemaine, that officers seem to carry much of the lawlessness of the field life into private life? They seem to care little, really, for the moral law."

Lord Castlemaine was in a humor to see truth in this sweeping and enormous assertion.

"You seem right in many instances."

"I'm glad you agree with me," said Isabel, daintily picking up strawberries by their stems, and eating them one by one. "Now, Gertrude does not at all. She thinks it great and heroic to go butchering those wretched Zulus, not because she is cruel, but because she is carried away with this epidemic of hero-worship. But she will get over it just as Napoleon III did. He changed his democratic views when he became emperor, and Gertrude will at last come to understand at its value, such a position as that of Countess of Castlemaine."

The breakfast was over, and Lord Castlemaine sauntered to his library. Somehow he felt less tolerant of Gertrude's whims. Indifferent to her position as Lady Castlemaine! A hero-worshipper! A lover of soldiers! Proud! Self-willed! Who had charged her with all this? No one. He would not have tolerated it for an instant, and yet in some secret way the poor child stood thus accused at the bar of his mind.

But up went the busy Isabel to Gertrude. The White Rose looked worn and sad. She lay back in her easy-chair, her cream-colored cashmere morning-robe, with its falls of lace, setting off the wonderful fairness of her throat and hands, and the refined beauty of her face. If Lord Castlemaine had seen her, with that softness in eyes, and that pathetic droop of the pretty mouth, he would have succumbed at once; but, thanks to Isabel Hyde, he did not come up.

"What, sick!" cried Isabel, giving her a light kiss. "I could scarcely wait for the breakfast ceremony to end. I felt so anxious about you. This will never do, my love, to begin to be ill, in your second season, with all London sighing at your feet."

Crafty as Isabel was, she could not conceal entirely the false ring in these words, and they jarred on the truthful soul of Gertrude.

She turned away, saying pettishly: "Was Rudolph at breakfast?"

"Oh, yes. Don't fancy him ill because you were; he is in grand spirits and appetite, so do not grow sad on his account. Can it be possible that you are to miss the Duchess of Portsea's ball to-night?"

"Indeed I am not!" cried Gertrude, rousing herself.

So Rudolph was gay, in fine appetite. He did not find breakfast long until he came to call on her; he was not pained at her first absence from the morning meal!

"Nonsense! It is nothing!" she cried. "I'm not sick, merely a little headache, with a slight attack of laziness. The morning is glorious: let us go and ride. Fanny! come, dress me quickly, but first go and order the landau."

Meanwhile, Lord Castlemaine had found very important letters that must be answered, and hardly where these out of his way when one of his brother peers came to consult with him on some measures that would be brought up in debate that evening at the House of Lords. Finally, he was at leisure, and by that time the good and generous views of his might musing had partly returned to him. He hastened to Gertrude's room. She was gone. Fanny said she was riding with Miss Hyde. And she had not cared to speak with him before she went.

The splendor of the day in that season, when London is at its best, and the glittering display in Hyde Park

could not distract the mind of Gertrude from the scene of the previous evening.

"Isabel!" she said, turning her earnest eyes on her friend, "Tell me, have you ever heard anything against Colonel Lennox?"

"Yes, indeed! Plenty!" cried Miss Hyde, in her most flippant mood. "He is of very humble antecedents. His father was a country gentleman, or a cotton king, or a manufacturing prince; something of that kind, I forget what. Also, he is a Liberal, quite opposed to the present administration. He has been accused of saying that the House of Lords was almost valueless in a legislative point of view, and that England would get on admirably with only the House of Commons."

"I have heard my father say the same thing!" said Gertrude.

Isabel knew that before she had quoted the views of Colonel Lennox.

"Also, he believes that immense estates should not be preserved, and he has doubts of the good sense of the law of primogeniture. Fancy a man of such opinions being fit to live!"

"I thought—perhaps there might be some scandal against him," said Gertrude hesitatingly "as Rudolph was, so opposed."

"Nonsense! Merely Castlemaine jealousy, and Castlemaine temper, my dear. You will get used to it in time. One must live up to the family traditions, you know. You should hear my aunt, Lady Cresson tell histories of the Castlemaines. Not but that your husband is the pink of perfection, as men go, and was considered the grand catch of London last year."

"I don't know as that is any consolation," sighed poor Gertrude.

"Fy! No great gain without some small loss. You have what all we other belles of the season were envying you, and you lose a little liberty, that is all. May I speak a plain word to you?"

"Do," cried Gertrude, tears in her eyes. "I never so much felt that I needed a friend—a real friend."

"Then if you meet Colonel Lennox to-night, or soon again, especially when Lord Castlemaine is with you, treat him a little coldly. The colonel can stand it. It may hurt his feelings, but that will be better than the scandal of an outbreak between two men, one so brave as the colonel, the other so hasty as Lord Castlemaine."

I feel as if I lived at the edge of a crater," cried Gertrude bursting into tears.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE HILL OF EVIL COUNSEL.

That evening there were three or four guests at dinner, all gentlemen and friends of Lord Castlemaine, and leading members of the most intensely conservative party. Nothing could have happened more admirably. Lord Castlemaine came down from his dressing-room just as his friends were at the drawing-room door. They entered together, and he presented them to his wife who was standing just between the lace curtains of a window in which had been massed white roses, until it was a bank of sweetness and bloom.

When Lord Castlemaine approached Gertrude, leading his elderly and distinguished friends, he thought he had never seen his wife so beautiful and queenly. She had chosen to put on entirely new style of dress, and the result was dazzling. For the first time he saw her in black velvet. The dress was cut high in the throat, and long in the sleeves. Under a full fall of rich lace, her hands were more graceful than ever in their pearly whiteness.

A full frill of the same lace was clasped about her delicate throat with a close necklace of pearls. In her hair lay a cluster of white rosebuds, at her corsage a bunch of half open white roses. No wonder Fanny had said, when she completed her mistress' toilet:

"One might easily go down on his knees to you for a saint, my lady."

Rudolph Castlemaine felt the full spell of his wife's beauty. The severe simplicity of her toilet seemed to suit the serenity of her soul, and gave him a restful feeling. The introduction of his friends put the husband and wife on easy speaking terms after last night's scene. Gertrude, intent on Isabel's report of the very high spirits of Rudolph was resolute to show herself in happy vein also. She devoted herself with more than her usual grace to her duties as hostess. She showed the natural courtesy to age that every good heart possesses, and it lent a gentle deference to her manner in conversing with notable men, who had long led the councils of the nation. Instinctively she sought the subjects that suited them, and viewed them in their light.

(to be continued.)

TO LET.

South - Bank - Cottage,
Situate on Southside Waterford Bridge
River—Near Syme's Bridge.

Contains 8 Rooms.

Apply to **JAMES B. SCLATER,**
ap13.tf 151, Water Street.

JUST RECEIVED,

—BY—
RICHARD HARVEY

129, Water Street, 129.

Linoleum Floor Canvas,
(2 yds wide—2s 6d)

LADIES' JERSEY JACKETS,
(very cheap)

LOT CHEAP DRESS GOODS,
ap7 (4d per yd—in all colors)

A Few Lots of Land for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING LATE-
ly bought out all Grove Farm (with the exception of "Pleasantville"), now offers all that large field opposite "Pleasantville," and extending to the river on the western side, in small or large lots to suit purchasers, on long leases or to sell out as fee-simple. These being the finest lots ever offered so near the city—within fifteen minutes walk or four minute's drive. Apply to

J. S. SIMES,
Com. Merchant
or to **W. WOODLEY,**
Grove Farm.

ap13.tf

For sale by the Subscriber.

English Green Peas, English Split Peas,
English Pearl Barley,
French Green Peas—1-lb tins
French Beans—1-lb tins
American String Beans—1-lb tins
American Corn—1-lb tins
American Calavances—in barrels
Canadian Oatmeal
Canadian Round Peas.

JOHN J. O'REILLY,
mar2 290 Water Street, 43 & 45 King's Road.

Notice to Mariners

The New Fog Horn,

(OFF GALLANTRY)

now located North of Hunter's Island (He aux Chasseurs), at a distance of about 50 yards from the Shore, will play from the 1st of March next, every time FOG AND SNOW will make it necessary.

The Sound will last for Six Seconds, with an interval of One Minute between each blast.
February 2nd, 1887.tf.

Bankers Attention.

SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE
paid to the CURING and SHIPPING of one or two Bankers' Fish, at a convenient

PORT IN BONAVISTA BAY,
where two Ice-Houses will be kept during the coming season.

Apply at this office. feb23.tf

FOR SALE.

SHARES
in the Union and Commercial Banks.

Apply to
A. G. SMITH & CO.

jan12

Notice to Bankers—Charts.

Banks of Newfoundland,
(on a large scale).

This Chart shows the whole of the Banks, from the Flemish Cap to the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with plans of the principal harbors, with book of directions.

Belle Isle to Cape Cod and the Banks of Newfoundland. A large Chart, especially useful to Bank Fishermen, as it shows the Flemish Cap—the most eastern known bank—with plans of harbors, accompanied with book of directions. Also, in stock, the following **Sheet Charts:** Newfoundland, on 2 sheets; St. Genevieve bay to Orange bay and Straits of Belle Isle; Cape Onion to Harebay; Orange bay to Gander bay, including Notre Dame bay; Gander bay to Cape Bonavista; Cape Bonavista to Bay Bulls; Bay Bulls to Placentia; Placentia to Burin harbor; Burin harbor to Devil bay, including Migueloa Islands and Fortune bay, &c., &c.

J. F. Chisholm.

FOR SALE.

ONE GOOD SOUND HORSE,
(suitable for any work.)

—ALSO—

One - Double - Carriage,
(nearly new.) Apply to

R. R. & C. CALLAHAN.

BAZAAR AT LITTLE BAY.

A BAZAAR OR SALE OF GOODS
will take place at Little Bay in JULY next, the object being to liquidate an old debt, and realize a sufficient sum to make some church improvements. The undersigned, therefore, appeal to the generosity of their many friends in St. John's and conception Bay for contributions. Mrs. D. Courtney, Mrs. E. Dunphy, Mrs. W. Grant, Mrs. J. Finlay, Mrs. W. Foley.

mar20/m S. O'FLYNN, P.P.

DANCING CLASSES

MISS FISHER will commence her Dancing Lesson immediately after Easter. Particulars as to terms and hours of holding the Children's and Adult Classes may be ascertained by calling upon her at TREMONT HOTEL. ap2,3i

NOTICE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have skates at the City Rink, are requested to call for them To-morrow or Saturday, between the hours 10 and 12 o'clock, a.m., otherwise he will not be responsible.
J. W. FORAN
ap7

The Fishermen and Sailor's Home.

DUCKWORTH STREET, ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

This Institution has been opened expressly with the view of accommodating Fishermen and Sailors—visiting St. John's.

With Comfortable Board and Lodging or Meals,
AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

Great care has been taken in fitting up the Home to ensure those who may use it, receiving every satisfaction; and it is hoped that residents of the Outports, when visiting St. John's, will make a point of seeing for themselves the advantages it offers.

One of the Fundamental Rules of the Home is, that it shall be conducted on "Non-Sectarian and Temperance" principles.
dec9

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.'y,

OF NEW YORK. — ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets, January 1st, 1887	\$114,181,963
Cash Income for 1886	\$21,137,176
Insurance in force about	\$400,000,000
Policies in force about	\$130,000

The Mutual Life is the Largest Life Company, and the Strongest Financial Institution in the World.

No other Company has paid such LARGE DIVIDENDS to its Policy-holders; and no other Company issues so PLAIN and so COMPREHENSIVE A POLICY.

J. W. FITZPATRICK,
Travelling Agent.

A. S. RENDELL,
Agent, Newfoundland

feb12,3m,2iw

T. & J. GRACE,

360, Water Street, 360

Beg to announce that they have received, in addition to their large stock of PROVISIONS and GROCERIES, a lot of

VERY CHOICE HAMS.

Also, Preserved Mackerel, Salmon, Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, Corn, Bran, &c.

Which they are selling at LOWEST CASH PRICES, wholesale and retail.

feb16

T. & J. GRACE.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company.

(ESTABLISHED A. D., 1809)

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1882:

I.—CAPITAL	£3,000,000
Authorized Capital	2,000,000
Subscribed Capital	600,000
Paid-up Capital	

II.—FIRE FUND.	
Reserve	£644,576 19 11
Premium Reserve	362,188 18 3
Balance of profit and loss ac't.	67,895 12 6

III.—LIFE FUND.	
Accumulated Fund (Life Branch)	£3,274,835 19 1
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch)	473,147 3 2
	£3,747,983 2 3

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1882.

FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Nett Life Premiums and Interest	£2469,075 5 3
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest	124,717 7 11

	£593,792 13 4
--	---------------

FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Nett Fire Premiums and Interest	£1,157,073 14 0
	£1,750,866 7 4

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

Insurances effected on Liberal Terms.

Chief Offices,—EDINBURGH & LONDON.

GEO. SHEA,

General Agent for Nfld

mar6,tey.

London and Provincial Fire Insurance Company, LIMITED.

All classes of Property Insured on equitable terms. Prompt settlement of losses.

M. MONROE.

Agent for Newfoundland.

ap.10.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE

Fire Insurance Company.

Claims paid since 1862 amount to £3,461,563 stg.

FIRE INSURANCE granted upon almost every description of Property. Claims are met with Promptitude and Liberality. The Rates of Premium for Insurances, and all other information may be obtained on application to

HARVEY & CO.

Agents, St John's, Newfoundland.

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THE COLONIST
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Correspondence and other matters relating to the Editorial Department will receive prompt attention on being addressed to

P. R. BOWERS,
Editor of the Colonist, St. John's Nfld.

Daily Colonist.

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1887.

HINTS FOR THE REMOVAL OF ENFORCED IDLENESS.

III.

The following news item is suggestive:—"A new steamer called the *Electra* was launched the other day at Acadia, N. S., and intended for the lobster fishery. She is fitted with a "well" for carrying live lobsters in bulk (from 25,000 to 30,000), the water in which is kept in circulation by an independent steam pump placed in the engine-room. Besides her freight of live lobsters in the well, she will also have room to carry lobsters packed in cases with ice. She is intended to make one round trip each week from Nova Scotia to Boston."

The business of lobster canning has been carried on so extensively in the Maritime Provinces of Canada, that their shores are nearly depleted. Lobsters are abundant on several parts of the coast of Newfoundland; and with the experience of Canada before us, measures should be adopted to prevent the fish from being destroyed. This could be done by apportioning the shore into certain limits to be licensed; enforcing laws against taking the lobsters at unreasonable times, or under a certain size. The lobster business in this way would employ a large number of persons, and would extend over several years. The hint, also, about carrying live lobsters in bulk, is worthy the attention of capitalists. The United States afford a market for an unlimited demand; and as the Nova Scotians can not half supply it, enterprise in the way above indicated could not fail to prove remunerative.

THE BAIT BILL.

The London *Times* of the 9th inst., contains a letter from "members of both branches of the legislature of Newfoundland," dated St. John's, March 22nd, on the Bait Bill; and the editor has a lengthy article on the same subject. The writer says:—"We cannot congratulate the colonial office on its treatment of Newfoundland in this matter. It has been dilatory, inconsiderate and not altogether straightforward. It certainly appears to us that the colonists at present are suffering under a real and serious grievance which might easily have been removed by this time, if the colonial office had acted with greater promptitude and a more effective grasp of the subject."

We will publish the letter and "Times's" article, in full in to-morrow's *Colonist*.

HOLY WEEK AT SANDY POINT.

The ceremonies of the Holy Week were carried out here with a completeness and elegance never before witnessed in this bay. The Very Rev. Prefect Apostolic, Dr. Howley, was assisted during the sacred services by the Revs. J. B. Guillo, curate at St. George's, the Rev. M. O'Rourke, pastor of Stevenville, and the Rev. P. W. Brown, of Bay of Islands.

On Palm Sunday the usual ceremony of blessing and distributing the palms, and procession took place, after which High Mass and the singing of the *Passio*, according to St. Matthew. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, the Office of Tenebrae, with the lamentations was sung. This being the first time the people had an opportunity of witnessing this beautiful office, the effect was very edifying. On Holy Thursday the High Mass and procession to the altar of repose took place, the celebrant being the Prefect, with the Revs. M. O'Rourke and P. W. Brown as deacon and sub-deacon, Rev. W. B. Guillo as master of ceremonies.

The altar of repose, tho' simple, in accordance with the poverty of the mission, was chaste and neat, and was visited with devotion by the faithful during the day. In the evening a powerful and argumentative sermon was delivered by the Very Rev. Dr. Howley, on the subject of the Blessed Sacrament.

On Good Friday, the touching ceremony of the exposure and veneration of the Holy Cross took place. The *Passio*, according to St. John, being sung by the Prefect and Fathers Guillo and Brown. An eloquent and affecting sermon on the subject of the day—the Passion of our Lord was delivered by Rev. M. O'Rourke.

On Holy Saturday, the blessing of the Easter fire, the baptismal font, and the paschal candle took place, the exultant being sung by the Rev. J. B. Guillo, who presided over the music during week. On Easter Sunday, a practical and im-

pressive sermon was delivered by the Rev. P. W. Brown, who availed of the occasion to read the pastoral letter of the Very Rev. Prefect, and make explanatory comments thereon.

The attendance of the faithful during the time, and, indeed, throughout the lenten devotions, was most consoling, and has been productive of great spiritual fruit, as manifested by the reception of the Easter communion by almost every adult in the flock, as well as the accession of outsiders to the fold.

On Sunday after Easter, the sacrament of confirmation was administered by the Prefect Apostolic, to those who had been prepared during Lent. A large number, among whom were many adults, were confirmed. On next Sunday the Prefect will commence the visitation of the Prefecture, by the administration of confirmation at St. George's (south-side), where some hundred or so of candidates have been prepared by Rev. Father Guillo.—*Com.*

Correspondence.

The Editor of this paper is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

A LETTER FROM CONCHE.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—I have to respectfully ask you again to kindly use your influence to get us the coastal steamer as soon as possible in spring, as well as a regular trip even before Labrador time. Our arguments are in favor of both, and you will please insert them in the *Colonist*.

In regard to the *Plover* coming to this coast as early as possible in spring, after the winter—and such a winter—no reasonable person will question for a moment our strict right to her. She is the chief and only regular connecting link between us and the capital, where the greatest part of our business is transacted, and if the steamer be wanted badly, who can deny that it is in early spring, when even the best conditioned of our people shall have exhausted almost, if not the whole, of their supplies. Side by side with this, just consider the unusually despoiled and comparatively destitute condition of this whole coast, and the almost utter impossibility for any to get supplies except by the *Plover*. We suppose it is not, or ought not, to be necessary to remind the government of the awful risk of leaving so many people as if with their hands and legs bound, unable to help themselves. So much for the steamer visiting this shore the very first trip in May, or sooner if possible.

Now, as regards our right to a regular call before the Labrador route commences, who will be so cruel or unreasonable as to question or deny it? We are, in the first place, part and parcel of our common country, as well as our Green Bay friends, and it is necessary to say that we are made up of the same necessary ingredients, body and soul. We number several thousand of the people, from Cape John to Quirpon. Shall I say that so many persons have no business one way or another with the southward, and we would like to see the man (?) or rather monster, who would dare say: "You French Shore folks are not entitled to an equal footing or equal rights in the matter of a steamer or anything else with the rest of the country, or our next door neighbors of Green Bay." When we ask for one iota over and above what we all unquestionably are entitled to, then let the government step forward and say "You can't and shan't get what you ask."

Another gigantic grievance and one that ought immediately to be looked to, is our winter mails—an arrangement that is scandalously unsatisfactory. Our mail goes and comes very slowly and very irregularly, and people think it must be because of the carelessness, slowness and irregularity of some, if not all, of our couriers. The mail man of Conche was forty-one days from the time he left till his return. Our first mail will not reach St. John's before the middle or end of March. It is said that some letters never get to their journey's end, while others have been from two to three months going south. Not bad and very quick, you'll say. Is it not a serious matter, though? The fact is, Mr. Editor, our mail carriers are allowed too much liberty. We have too great reason to know that they come when they wish and go when they wish. Those who carry our mail to Point Riche should on no account be allowed to go south without them, otherwise what's the use of them? Are they not paid to serve the French Shore, and who should suffer or a few paltry, irresponsible and, for the most part, ignorant mail men? What do these thick-headed fellows know or care about the interests of so many precious people. The government should, without delay, look a little more to these poor, suffering subjects on this coast, and not have them treated as if they were Indian dogs—at least in regard to mails.

One poor man here, luckily, the other day, killed a silver-haired fox, worth, they say, six or seven pounds.

I forgot to say that our first overland mail left here the first of January, and, nevertheless, it will be a miracle if it gets to St. John's before the middle of March. The man who takes our mail south from St. Anthony shouldn't leave without our mail. In fact, the whole affair is a stinging farce and

a humbug, simply because the government do not attend to it as they ought. Please suggest that stringent orders should be sent to the way-offices, for the guidance of those illiterate mail-carriers. They should be made sensible of this responsibility of their position. I needn't say what a life and blood affair, to us, is quick, regular, safe communication by mail. If we want to get a letter in St. John's, in winter (April), we must write in January. When the mail-carrier arrives at Point Riche, north-west coast, if our mail is not there, they run home without it. What do you think of that? Our winter was the severest on record.

Several birds have been got, and an odd "swallow."

KITCHENS AND WAGES.

(continued.)

A diet of pork and potatoes, wheat-bread and mush, is filling enough, but stales any taste except the porcine. Just what amount of nourishment may be extracted from it we do not know, but the effect of this diet on the steady workman is not exhilarating. Butter is not often used, and sugar is a real luxury. Tea and coffee may find their way to the table, but let us not speak of their quality. The stomachs of workmen digest well, but assimilation does not always follow digestion. There is certainly some variety in the food. Soup from a cheap bone may take the place of pork, and rice and peas and beans vary the round of turnips and onions. We believe these afford considerable nourishment. We know they are filling, for we have seen the poor satisfied with their food; but are they sufficiently nourishing? The lowest grade of everything is bought—poor flour, indifferent pork, second-class meal; and when luxuries are secured they are certain to be of the third grade.

The fuel is stinted. The stoves are often bad. A severe winter tells upon the health of the children. Underclothing is rarely used. The boys do without overcoats, and the girls either stay in the house or are rigged out in cloaks made over from old garments. To be fully dressed in clothes of poorest quality is the highest privilege the workman can win, which would not matter much if the clothes were a real protection.

There is a class of people who live in this half-civilized way. Ill-fed, ill-housed, ill-clothed in childhood and youth, is not this starving the generation to death? It is a starvation of the soul as well as the body, for these families have no time to look after their souls in the sharp struggle for mere life. Their bodies grow up to seedy decay, and too often their souls are already dead.

If a workman be ambitious or have received a decent training in his youth he is not willing to live on pork and potatoes and to dress in Kentucky jean. He works overtime. His table is well supplied, his house is warm, his clothing respectable and abundant; but he must work thirteen hours a day to get these things. After all, they do not save him from the fate of his lazier or more helpless brother. He dies of premature old age.

It would be interesting to know how much work is done by the laboring-class outside of work hours. We have seen an enterprising father make fifty-two days of overtime in six months, and at the same time grow potatoes, corn, and turnips, on two acres of land with the aid of two sons not yet eleven years old. This was working thirteen hours a day without a single interruption for six months!

The workman of the dollar-a-day class has two courses open to him—to starve slowly or die of overwork in comfort. The irony of this last phrase ought to touch the hearts of reverend preachers preaching the wastefulness of the poor, who are often wasteful, but oftener extravagantly generous to their own and their friends. We have made it tolerably certain in this paper that a man cannot be either wasteful or lavish on the common rate of wages, and we hope the foolish charge against this class of workmen will be dropped.

(to be continued.)

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, April 14.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—(continued)—The present resolution points only to an extension of a principle which is already recognised as sound by the Legislature. If, we say, it is just that in a matter such as this, affecting the moral, social and religious welfare of our fellow-men, the will of the majority should rule in portions of the island, it is just that it should rule over the length and breadth of the land. But, sir, the change of public sentiment, on the subject of prohibition, is greater than is apparent merely by a glance at our Statute Book. We see stronger evidence of the change if we search the records of this House for the petitions which have come here, praying for prohibitory legislation. Not only has there been a greater number of petitions bearing more signatures presented to the House in this than on any other subject which has come before the House, since I have had the honour of a seat here, but we see appended

to those petitions, the names of men who, 20 years ago, would have refused, with contempt and derision, to sign such petitions. It is not necessary for me to inform the House of the extent of the evil which we are now grappling with. Every hon member knows how far reaching, how destructive to morality and decency, are the effects of this deadly traffic. How to conquer the evil is a problem, which has occupied the attention of philanthropists of all countries, and that country will stand pre-eminently the highest in esteem that will find an effectual solution of the difficulty. We are not behind the age in this, as in other public questions. We have the same difficulties of enacting laws and of carrying them into effect as they have in other countries when dealing with this subject. But I must say that the difficulties are greater in larger countries. We have more scope for the exercise of public opinion, and our isolated condition is in our favor when dealing with the question of carrying the law into effect. I will not ask the committee to consider the terrible evils that flow from the liquor traffic, but I may refer to one fact which shows the necessity of adopting a more stringent legislation upon the subject. The use of strong drink has made itself repulsive in the neighbourhood of the Placentia line, where labor was given to relieve the destitution of the people. These poor people were driven there by destitution to earn a subsistence for themselves and their families, yet we find that the public money which was given to sustain life, was diverted from its legitimate purpose and found its way into the tills of the vendors of strong drink—many of these poor people, too, have had their sufferings increased by this unfortunate indulgence at such places which goes to show that those in the trade do not scruple to ply their business at the cost of human misery. The arm of the law, then is necessary to get rid of the traffic in this locality. It is not necessary for me to dwell upon the evil effects of the trade, which are so apparent to all impartial minds. The questions arise then, is the remedy proposed a legitimate one? and can it be carried into practical effect? The reason alleged against it is, that such a law will prevent the minority from doing that which it is pretended they have a perfect right to do, that it is a matter which concerns themselves and no one has a right to interfere. Such a position is based on the natural rights of a citizen, and it must be said that against the freedom of action, in many matters, no legislation ought to prevail,—but with regard to this subject, it is scarcely necessary for me to expose the fallacy of the argument. Do we not invade such principles every day by legislation, when deemed necessary for the general good. The Statute Book is full of what we call violations of those natural rights of citizens. With regard to the matter of the consumption of strong drink, it is reasonable to ask, where such a right begins and where it ends? If such a right affects the man, individually, then the public interest would not, perhaps, justify an interference, but when it affects himself and family and his several relations with the public at large, then we as legislators feel it our duty to step in and interfere. The idea that a citizen is able to keep within the bounds of moderation may be very well as an exceptional case, but our experience is that there should be some power to control the use of strong drink to the majority of cases. Legislation is the proper means to accomplish that object. I must indeed be a great evil that would call for so drastic a measure as the one proposed, but I should like to know what other social evil there is that calls for a more speedy remedy at our hands than the question under consideration. We do not rest our right to pass such a law on the opinions of the majority in this house.

THE CONSTITUTION

says we are right to pass laws in this manner, but it might be said that we were taking an advantage of the constitution in this respect by so doing, and it will be, therefore, left to the will of the people, whose views must be at all times recognized in every public matter. If the will of the majority of the people say that this law will pass, then it should not be resisted by the minority. Any other principle ought not to prevail. No doubt an improvement in the habits of the people, and a diminution in the drink traffic have taken place by the advocacy of temperance principles, but such a means of dealing with the trade has fallen a long way short of the object in view. The evil is still potent, and the improvement which we see under the present law only furnishes an argument for further legislation on the matter. (to be continued.)

Mr. John Bates, an old and respected inhabitant of this town, died suddenly at his residence, on Gower-street, at about nine o'clock on yesterday morning. He had been in good health for years, and was out at his business on Saturday. When found, he was in his underclothing by the side of his bed. It is presumed that after rising, and while dressing, he was suddenly called away. He was alone at the time of his death. Mrs. Bates having gone to Mass. The deceased was a sober and industrious man, never having drank ardent spirits in his life. He was a member of the Benevolent Irish, Star of the Sea and Total Abstinence societies, and will be followed to the tomb by the members of the three associations. He was a quiet and unobtrusive man, but possessed the virtues of honesty and sterling principle. He leaves a widow, two daughters and three sons to mourn their sad loss. One of the latter, Mr. John J. Bates, is at present in the United States. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 2.30 p.m. To the relatives of the deceased gentleman the *Colonist* tenders its sympathy.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

A meeting of the variety minstrels will be held this evening at 7.30.

The shops will in all probability not open to-night, owing to dullness of trade.

Give Miss Fisher a bumper house in the Star of the Sea Hall to-morrow night.

The T. A. Dramatic Company will please attend rehearsal at 7 o'clock this evening.

The variety minstrels will reproduce their concert with slight changes on Wednesday night.

The steamer "Curlew" will take freight to-morrow, and leave for the westward on Wednesday.

The steamer "Plover" will leave for the northern route on Thursday. This will be the first trip for the season.

The first fresh herring of the season are in the market to-day. They were caught at Blackhead last night, and were sold at 15 cents per dozen.

The new wall at the Long Bridge was considerably damaged by ice during the past winter. A number of men are at present engaged in repairing it.

A large number of bankers are at present in Placentia waiting for bait. Owing to the scarcity of that article the season is considered two weeks later this year than last.

The schooner "Reaper," belonging to James Ryan & Co., of Bonavista, which sailed from Trinity to the ice this spring, arrived at Bay Bulls yesterday with fourteen seal.

As one means of replenishing the depleted coffers of the Czar's government it is proposed to tax the passports of all foreigners residing in Russia or in the employ of Russian firms.

A concert in aid of the Cathedral completion fund will be given under the patronage of Sir George and Lady DesVaux on Thursday evening, in the Athenaeum Hall. The best voices in the city will take part.

The steamer "Plover" arrived from the westward on Saturday afternoon. She brought the following passengers:—Mrs. Forsey, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Day, Rev. Father Readon, Rev. Mr. Bushen, Dr. Carew, Captain Foote, Messrs. Coady, Giovannini, Doyle, Inkpen, Hollett, Master Forsey and four in steerage.

The banking schooner "Eugene McMillan," belonging to Shea & Co., while going out of Placentia on Saturday last, for the banks, ran ashore on the shoal known as Wolf Rock. She was got off all right and brought into Placentia, having sustained but a trifling damage to her forefoot and rudder. Repairs will be effected there, after which she will leave for the banks.

THE LEASES OF 1886.—In the house of assembly last week, Mr. Morris, M.H.A., gave notice "to ask the hon. the Attorney General whether it is the intention of the government to introduce any legislation during the present session in reference to the question of 'land tenure' in this city." As this is a very important matter, and one which a number of our people are largely interested in, we shall, in a few days, deal with it at length.

The young man charged with stabbing, referred to in our last week's police report, was sentenced, on Saturday last, to fifty lashes and fifty days. It is time that the practice of lashing was abolished—it is inhuman and brutal. Better imprison a man for five years than give him five lashes. The culprit, in the present instance, should have no sympathy for the attempted stabbing; but some other mode of punishment could be adopted instead of the barbarous one of lashing. Upholders of the law and Pharisaical purists will, no doubt, say the man deserved it; but where's the moral effect? Ten chances to one the man comes out with the feeling of an Ishmael, and he never reforms. Beside, the practice that has been abolished in Her Majesty's navy, should not exist anywhere in her Majesty's dominions. Stripping a human being and flogging his back with a lash, is a disgrace to humanity.—*Com.*

DEATHS.

BATES.—Suddenly, yesterday morning, Mr. John Bates, aged 68 years. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2.30 p.m., from his late residence, 163 Duckworth-street; friends kindly invited to attend.

LUNDREGAN.—At Witley Bay, on the 24th inst., John, son of Patrick Lundregan, aged 37 years.

FLINN.—This morning, after a short illness, Susan, wife of Andrew Flinn, aged 67 years. Funeral on Wednesday, at 2.30 from her late residence Coady's lane; friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.—[Boston and New York papers please copy.]

BYRNE.—This morning, after a short illness, Sarah Brunsten, a native of Wiltshire, England, the beloved wife of William Byrne. Funeral on Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m., from her late residence, 64 Prescott-street, when friends and acquaintances respectfully are requested to attend.

BURKE.—At St. Jacques, Fortune Bay, of diphtheria, on the 14th inst., Lizzie May, only daughter of Patrick and Alice Burke, aged 6 years and three months.